

From the Washington Union, 1st inst.

Corruption of the Galphins—Liberty of the Press—Richardson—Stanley—Ritchie—Sengstack.

Whoever has read the resolution offered on Wednesday last by Mr. Stanley in the House of Representatives, as chairman of the "Bundelcund" committee, calling for the arrest and trial before the House of Thomas Ritchie and C. P. Sengstack, because they refused to answer certain questions propounded to them, will have seen another proof of federalism quite as intelligible as the alien and sedition laws. It exhibits an attempt to establish, through a party congressional committee, a most odious inquiry into the private affairs of political opponents, and by means, if possible, more odious still, for the gratification of political and personal malice.

A short history of the origin of this whole matter may be acceptable, and will elucidate the proceedings lately going on in the House of Representatives. The Galphin administration, the most reckless ever known in any civilized nation, had committed such gross and open violations of law and justice, had so trampled on all precedents, and so plundered the treasury, in the opinion of a large portion of the community, that the press groaned with the indignant expressions of public condemnation. Especially Mr. Ewing, Secretary of the Interior, marked out as guilty of all offences. It was alleged that he had re-opened State claims against the government in the Pension and Indian Offices, which had been rejected by former administrations, to large amounts, and by his own single authority had allowed and paid them, although having no real foundation in law or justice.

He was also charged with making numerous appointments to office in violation of law, and in one instance conferring on one of his appointments—viz: the chief clerk of the Pension Office, whom he brought from Ohio, as it was said, for special purposes—a review power over the opinions and decisions of his superior, the Commissioner of Pensions. But what aggravated the charge was, that the aforesaid clerk, who assumed to himself the right of appointing and dismissing, was in the office for commutation of pay to revolutionary officers and interest thereon—having remained in office for three months or thereabouts, so busily engaged in that examination as to be unable to attend to any other duty—suddenly resigned his office, and advertised as an agent to prosecute those very claims against the government, several of which, it is said, have been passed by Mr. Ewing, contrary to law and precedent, and in knowledge of which he very cleverly obtained by this very able arrangement.

But, in addition to these charges, it was alleged that many appointments made by Mr. Ewing were either editors or correspondents of newspapers, and were, in fact, mere pensioners on the government for party purposes. The disclosure which was made of such a case in the State Department showed the extent of such irregularities in one of the departments; and Mr. Ewing was charged with having participated largely in the abuse.

These charges should have induced Mr. Ewing to ask for an investigation, so that, if innocent, he might be acquitted before the world. But as the condition of the treasury appeared to be a growing evil, and no such request came from Mr. Ewing, Mr. Richardson, of Illinois—as honorable a member as holds a seat in the House of Representatives—moved the committee of nine, be appointed to inquire into the truth of those charges, and his motion was adopted. The friends of a standard cabinet officer could not ask for anything more honorable or favorable to him than a fair trial. But if, unfortunately, he is not slandered, then their course would be accordingly.

Instead of uniting in the investigation of the charges made against Mr. Ewing, Mr. Stanley determined to divert public attention, if possible, from the exacting and unpalatable duty of procuring a pass, to enable him to travel a public highway in his own country. Like all travellers among the Indians at that time, he was armed with a brace of pistols, and having added a rifle and another pistol, he commenced his return journey. When within a few miles of the agency, he was informed by a friend who had gone forward to reconnoitre, that the agent had his friend to advance again, and tell the agent that if he attempted to stop him, it would be at the peril of his life. He then put his blacks in order, and armed them not to stop unless directed by him, and if any one offered to oppose them, to cut him down. Ritchie, who was accompanied by a friend, and the agent appeared, and asked him whether he meant to stop and show his passport. Jackson replied, "That depends upon circumstances. I am told that you mean to stop me by force; whoever attempts such a thing will not have long to live;" and with a look that was not to be mistaken, he grasped his rifle with a firm grip.

He then declared that he had no intention of stopping him, and he and his party were suffered to pass without further molestation or interruption. He afterwards reported the conduct of the agent to the government, and he was dismissed from his agency.

How Fortunes are Made.

No person, who has not investigated the matter, can be aware of the effects of small savings and spendings, when long continued, upon men's fortunes. What laborer is there who, with good health, may not save \$50 per year? And yet this trivial sum, compounded with only 6 per cent. interest, amounts to \$550 in ten years; \$1,800 in twenty; \$3,950 in thirty; and \$7,700 in forty years. This fortune, a comfortable provision, to save the least for the future, to a man sixty years of age—may be accumulated by saving only thirteen and three-fourths cents per day. It is not uncommon to see families side by side, equal in numbers, and possessing, so far as the public can judge, the same sources of prosperity, whereof the one grows wealthy, and the other labors under the continued pressure of debts and pecuniary embarrassment. The old proverb, that the whole is born with silver spoons in their mouths, and others with wooden ones, is often resorted to as the explanation of such mysteries. The truth is, that what appears a mystery, when examined a little more closely, is no mystery at all. Thirteen or fourteen cents may slip through any man's fingers imperceptibly, not only to others but to himself. He may keep an invisible bad habit, which will cost him twice as much daily, and which he will not detect, as a considerable source of expense. A very temperate and worthy man, after each meal, calls regularly at the next hotel for a few moments, and smokes a cigar, which costs him three cents. From twenty until seventy years of age, he continues this practice. This expenditure, with the accumulated interest upon it, will, at that time, amount to more than nine hundred dollars! And if, after an enterprising and industrious life, he has accumulated a small fortune, in almost any country town, he is reputed wealthy. A fortune of \$145,000 may be acquired in fifty years by earning, and keeping safely invested, eight shillings and three pence New England currency, per day.

GERMAN MARRIAGES.—Marriage in Germany is preceded by the following forms and ceremonies, and it is by no means an easy affair after all: First, proposal; second, betrothal; third, a public family dinner or supper of announcement; fourth, the testimonial required by government—being, first, a certificate of vaccination; second, a week-day school ticket, in proof of regular attendance; third, a certificate of attendance on a religious teacher; fourth, a certificate of confirmation; fifth, a conduct certificate; sixth, a service book; seventh, a wedding cake (this refers to the compulsory travels of the handicraft men); eighth, an apprentice ticket; ninth, a statement as to property, which, if not made, the bridegroom is not permitted to marry; tenth, a permission from the parents; eleventh, a residence permission ticket; twelfth, a certificate as to the duo performance of military duties; thirteenth, an examination ticket; fourteenth, a ticket of business, or occupation, at the time. The higher classes have even more difficulties than these. Thus a Bavarian officer cannot marry, until he has deposited enough to provide forty pounds per annum for the maintenance of his future family.

We were favored with a visit yesterday from our friend, Capt. Forbes Britton, of the U. S. Army, who fully confirms the reports of the late Indian depredations.

Col. Hardee, of the U. S. Dragoons, with a portion of his command, was hourly expected at Corpus Christi, from Laredo, to give protection to the people. All of Col. Kinney's ranches had been broken up by the Indians south of Corpus Christi, which has a brick house on it, and can be maintained against the savages. It is stated that Colonel Kinney has become a prominent candidate for the U. S. Senate.

N. O. Picayune, 23d ult.

A California Funeral.

"Let the Dead bury their Dead."

The following account of a funeral in California would be amusing if it were not so shocking. We find it in the Pacific News.

"We were told, the other day, of a burial which took place last Fall, at a digging on the North Fork, which, as we know one of the parties who officiated on the occasion, (the person,) we cannot help recording. A miner took sick and died at a bar that was turning out very rich washings, and it was not easy to call men off to attend to any duties that did not 'pay.' As the one who died happened to be a favorite among his companions, it was concluded to have a general turn-out at his burial. An old Missouri local preacher was engaged to officiate—a grave was dug, and everything promised to conclude in a solemn manner; but as the person had never taken the pledge, (or had laid it aside in California, if he had,) he thought it but proper to moisten the clay a little before his solemn duties. The person being a favorite, and the grocery near by, he partook with one and another, before the service commenced, until his underpinning became quite unsteady. Presently it was announced that the last sad rites were to be concluded, and the clerical friend advanced (rather unsteadily) to perform the functions due to his office. After an exordium worthy of his best days, the crowd knelt around the grave; but as he was praying with due fervency, one of the party distinguished something at the earth thrown up from the grave, and up he jumps and starts for his pan, followed by the crowd. The good man opened his eyes in wonder, and seeing the game, cried out for 'shares.' His claim was recognized, and reserved for him until he got sober. In the meantime, another hole was dug for the dead man that did not furnish the like temptation to disturb his 'claim,' and he was hurriedly deposited without further ceremony."

Anecdote of Gen. Jackson.

In the year 1811, General Jackson had occasion to visit Natchez, in the territory of Mississippi, for the purpose of settling up a number of black claims, part of whom had become his property in consequence of having been security for a friend, and the remainder were hands which had been employed by a nephew, in the neighborhood of that place. The road led through the country inhabited by the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, and the station of her agent for the Choctaws was upon it. On reaching the agency, he found seven or eight families of emigrants, and two members of the Mississippi legislative council, detained there, under the pretence that it was necessary for them to have passports from the Governor of Mississippi. One of their number had been sent forward to procure them. In the meantime, the emigrants were buying corn from the agent at an extravagant price, and splitting rails for him at a very moderate one. Indignant at the wrong inflicted on the emigrants, he reproached the members of the council for submitting to the detention, and asked the agent how he dared to demand a pass from a free American, travelling on a public road. The agent replied by saying, with much temper, whether he had a pass. "Yes sir," replied the General. "I always carry mine with me. I am a free-born American citizen, and that is a passport all over the world." He then directed the emigrants to gear up their wagons, and if any one attempted to obstruct him, to shoot him down as a highway robber. Setting them the example, he continued his journey regardless of the threats of the agent.

After concluding his business, he was informed that the Agent had collected about fifty white men and one hundred Indians to stop him on his return, unless he produced a passport. Thought advised by his friends to procure one, he refused to do so; stating that no American citizen should ever be subjected to the insult and indignity of procuring a pass, to enable him to travel a public highway in his own country. Like all travellers among the Indians at that time, he was armed with a brace of pistols, and having added a rifle and another pistol, he commenced his return journey. When within a few miles of the agency, he was informed by a friend who had gone forward to reconnoitre, that the agent had his friend to advance again, and tell the agent that if he attempted to stop him, it would be at the peril of his life. He then put his blacks in order, and armed them not to stop unless directed by him, and if any one offered to oppose them, to cut him down. Ritchie, who was accompanied by a friend, and the agent appeared, and asked him whether he meant to stop and show his passport. Jackson replied, "That depends upon circumstances. I am told that you mean to stop me by force; whoever attempts such a thing will not have long to live;" and with a look that was not to be mistaken, he grasped his rifle with a firm grip.

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Improvement in Printing Presses.

Galignani's Messenger gives the result of an examination by a party of scientific persons, of a new printing machine, invented by M. W. Evans, of London. It is a new and improved version of the Rotapress, and its chief advantages consist in its occupying a very small space; its capability of being worked by hand; its simplicity and compactness; the absence of any noise, and the facility of procuring a perfect impression. It is a very simple machine, and its operation is so simple, that, in feeding it, the labor of three men is equal to that of sixteen on the ordinary press. Connected with it, is a means of stereotyping, which overcomes most of the labor and time of the usual process. The mould for the stereotype is made of sheets of tissue paper, with a couple of sheets of common paper at the back to give strength. The paper is wetted and placed on a cylinder, and then a thin layer of cold wet sponge, becomes instantly solid. The mould is then removed and transferred to the cylinder of the machine, ready for printing. The stereotyping occupies fifteen or twenty minutes. The sheets of paper are not laid on separately for printing. A continuous sheet, to 20 or more sheets of a newspaper, is rolled on a cylinder, and the machine turns, the plate on the printing cylinder is fed, and by the action of the machine, the paper is divided and folded. Even the wetting of the paper is obviated, for it is placed on the press as it comes from the paper maker. Fifteen thousand copies of a journal can be printed in one hour. It is asserted that twenty years' service will scarcely reduce the sharpness of the letters.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—Three or four weeks ago Mr. Garfield, the U. S. Marshal of N. Hampshire, while the Circuit Court was in session in Portsmouth, received a letter from Pensacola, Fla., informing him that a slave had escaped from the hands of the ward the big Mary Farrow, bound for Portsmouth, and calling upon him to take proper measures for restoring the slave to his owner. He pretended, so says a New Hampshire paper, to think the matter a hoax, and not only took no measures to execute the law, but made public the fact that a slave was expected in the above named vessel. "The friends of liberty" were therefore on the alert. When the vessel arrived in the lower harbor certain abolitionists went down and endeavored to induce the captain to let the slave go ashore with them, but he refused to do so. The slave jumped into the boat, but was recaptured. The abolitionists then brought a writ against him for false imprisonment of the negro. The captain in the mean time took legal advice, and when the process was served on him he allowed the negro to go with his new friends, and he was taken ashore. The slave had been in about 21 years in the hands of the trader, and was hired out by his master at one dollar a day to work on the dry dock at Pensacola. He was valued at \$1,800. He secreted himself on board the Mary Farrow, and kept concealed until she had been three days at sea.—N. O. Pic.

A WISE JUDGE.—A certain merchant left in his testament seventeen horses to be divided among his three sons, according to the following propositions: The first was to receive half, the second one third, and the youngest a ninth part of the whole. But when they came to arrange about the division, it was found that, to comply with the terms of the will, without sacrificing one or more of the animals, was impossible. Puzzled in this manner, they reported to the Cadi, who, having read the will, perceived that such a difficult question required time for deliberation, and commanded them to return after two days. When they again made their appearance, the judge said, "I have considered carefully your case, and I find that I can make such a division of the seventeen horses among you as will give each more than his strict share, and yet not cut any of the animals to pieces. Are you content?" "We are, O judge," was the reply. "Bring forth the seventeen horses and let them be placed in the Court," said the Cadi. The animals were brought, and the judge ordered his groom to place his own horse with them. He bade the eldest brother count the horses. "They are eighteen in number, O judge," he said. "I will now make the division," observed the Cadi. "You, the eldest, are entitled to half; take then nine of the horses. You, the second son, are to receive one-third, take, therefore six; while you, the youngest, belongs the ninth part, namely, two. Thus, the seventeen horses are divided among you; you have each more than your share, and I may now take my own steed back again." "Mahallah!" exclaimed the brothers, with delight. "And you, wisdom equals that of our Lord, Suleiman Ibn Daoud!"

"Ma, that nice young man, Mr. Sanftung, is very fond of kissing." "Mind your seat Julia; who told you such nonsense?" "Ma, I saw it from his own lips."

N. O. Picayune, 23d ult.

American Prisoners in Japan.

The first part of the very voluminous correspondence relative to the visit of the U. S. Ship *Proble* to the port Nangasaki, for the purpose of demanding sixteen American seamen held in prison by the authorities of Japan, is published in the Washington Union, filling nearly two pages of that paper. We cannot but be struck by the leading facts of this most interesting narrative.

About the beginning of June, 1848, fifteen men from the American whaler *Lagoda*, of New Bedford, deserted the ship in boats, when off the coast of Japan, and on the 15th of June landed on an island near Matsumi. Their names were Robert McCoy, Melchior Biffar, John Bull and Martin Jacob Boyd, Americans, and five Sandwich Islanders. On the second day, at the island of Yesso, they were furnished by the natives with water, but refused food. After some difficulty they got permission to sleep in a village, in tents of mats, which the natives erected for them. On the third day a body of armed soldiers surrounded them, and erected calico screens about them. Rice and wood were also furnished them. They were kept under guard, although permitted to use their tools, and to leave the country in twenty days. These promises being broken, about the middle of July, McCoy and Bell escaped through the roof of their prison; but, being unable to find a whale-ship on the coast, they were re-taken. On the 25th of July, McCoy again escaped, with Martin. They were pursued into the sea, and were so exhausted that they were taken on board a junk, and put into cages, five feet high, with wooden bars in front and on top. Here they quarreled among themselves. Martin was, on one occasion, taken out of the cage, and whipped unmercifully. The junk sailed to Nangasaki, where it arrived about the 1st of September. Here a party of Japanese chiefs, and an interpreter came on board, and questioned the prisoners closely. They were taken on shore, in separate cages (a sort of sedan chair). They were conducted to the town house, where each one was made to trample upon the crucifix. They were again examined closely as to where they came from, and whether they were not spies. They were then removed to a temple on a mountain near Nangasaki, and confined. Here the Dutch government visited them, and questioned them as to their country and business. He furnished them afterwards with coffee, sugar, gin, wine and cotton cloth. Through him, a promise was made that they should be permitted to sail in the Dutch ship, which was to leave in twenty-five days. As the commerce of Japan with other nations, is confined to one Dutch ship per annum, this seemed their only chance of escape.

McCoy, who appears to have been the most active and intelligent of the party, contrived to escape again to the mountains, but was retaken, confined again, and with his shipmates, put into the stocks. Afterwards he was confined separately for three weeks. Here he began to despair, as the Dutch ship had sailed. At length he was restored to the prison of his former shipmates. Here another fruitless attempt was made to escape, and the prisoners were bound and put again in the stocks. They were again confined in two cages, where they suffered immensely from vermin and filth. One night one of their party, a Sandwich Islander, hung himself in the cage. The weather was severe, and snow and rain beat in upon them. On the 22d of December, Ezra Goldthwait died from exposure and neglect. Thus they continued until the middle of April, 1849. On the 26th of April, the Dutch ship, *Proble*, arrived. The prisoners were taken on board, and the Dutch government, on the 26th of April, they were taken to Macao, whence they were sent home.

Mr. Leyssohn, the Dutch superintendent at Decima, is highly complimented by Commodore Geisinger, for his attention to the prisoners, and his exertions in their behalf.—Phil. Bulletin.

Slave Cases at Harrisburg.

The Virginians, who attempted to arrest their slaves at Harrisburg, by violent means, have been held to answer for the assault at the next Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county. They are residents of Frederick, and not Clarke county. The Court, in holding them to bail, said:

The evidence shows that great violence was used by the owners in endeavoring to secure their property; that the slaves were most severely beaten, and left bleeding and almost senseless. The parties before us are fully identified and the facts clearly proved. So far as disclosed by those who have testified, there does not appear to have been anything in the nature or character of the resistance to justify a resort to such extreme measures.

As a Court, we will judicially take notice of the facts proved before us yesterday, that the men endeavored to be arrested were slaves belonging to Mr. Taylor—and in our decision this morning we declared that he had a right to take them wherever he could lay his hands peaceably upon them, except in the actual presence of the Court.

We are of opinion, that he and those who have been called to his assistance, had a right to use just as much force in arresting and securing them as an officer of this Commonwealth, with process in his hands, has in executing such process, yet, as we could by no means justify a Sheriff or Constable in using the amount of violence proved to have been used in the case, but would hold them answerable for an assault and battery; so must we hold these defendants.

The Statue of John C. Calhoun about to be Raised.

Capt. Green Walden, of Portland, Maine, attached to the Cutter *Morris*, and Lieut. Robt. J. H. Hardy, each having a boat, at about 10 A. M., on Monday last, the weather being favorable, manned their boats, and sounded about the wreck of the ship *Elizabeth*.

After being on the ground for some time, Captain Walden discovered a box not before found, and communicated the fact to Lieut. Hardy, who, after diving, reported that it corresponded in every particular with the description of the one said to contain Mr. Calhoun's statue.

The sea becoming rough, the officers were obliged to land; but notwithstanding the weather, Mr. Lewis, wrecker, attached to the Custom House, during the afternoon went to the spot with boat hooks, tongs, &c., which he made fast to the box. In attempting to raise it, a part of the covering was torn off, and Capt. Walden, fearing that the statue might be injured, requested Mr. Lewis to desist.

On Wednesday, the 21st, the weather being favorable, Capt. Walden secured the yacht *Twilight*, Mr. John D. Johnson, of Islip, L. I., its owner, kindly volunteering its use, with the services of himself and crew.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Turpentine, yellow dip \$2, virgin \$2 10, Turp. \$2 10.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 3d.—Lard is quoted at \$7 a 74, and we learn that very little is to be had even at this high price. The wheat crops above Fayetteville having almost entirely cut off by the wet and other causes.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 4.—Cotton, the sales yesterday reached 629 bales, at previous prices. The extremes ranging from 12 1/2 to 12 1/2.

BATON Rouge, Sept. 4.—Flour, \$4 50 a \$4 75. Corn meal, \$3 64 a \$3 82. Wheat, prime red \$1, and white \$1 a \$1 10. Corn, white, 56c, and yellow 58 a 59c. Oats 28 a 30c. Rice, per 100 lbs, white \$2 25; red 20c per gal, in hds, and barrels.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—6 P. M.—Flour \$3 31 a 3 35; red wheat 1 03 a 1 10, white 1 10 a 1 12; white corn 64 a 66; rye 65 a 66; whiskey 26 1/2 a 27c, per gal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—NAVAL STORES.—Rosin and Turpentine are unfavorably affected under the rise in freights, though of the latter, 1500 bbls. were taken at \$2 62 1/2 per 280 lbs., the previous rate. Rosin, however, is offered at a large reduction from previous prices, with little inquiry. Wilmington Common has been sold at \$1 17 1/2 a \$1 20 and under, delivered, and North Carolina 10 a 15 cents less. Tar continues very scarce, and we have only to report some sales of this at \$2 12 delivered, and Rope \$2 57 1/2 in yard. Small few hundred bbls. No. 1 Rosin sold at \$2 75 a \$2 80 per bbl. Ordinary quality is plenty at \$2 50 per bbl. Pale color, No. 1, \$2 50; No. 2, \$2 40; No. 3, \$2 30; No. 4, \$2 20; No. 5, \$2 10; No. 6, \$2 00; No. 7, \$1 90; No. 8, \$1 80; No. 9, \$1 70; No. 10, \$1 60; No. 11, \$1 50; No. 12, \$1 40; No. 13, \$1 30; No. 14, \$1 20; No. 15, \$1 10; No. 16, \$1 00; No. 17, \$90; No. 18, \$80; No. 19, \$70; No. 20, \$60; No. 21, \$50; No. 22, \$40; No. 23, \$30; No. 24, \$20; No. 25, \$10; No. 26, \$5; No. 27, \$4; No. 28, \$3; No. 29, \$2; No. 30, \$1; No. 31, \$1/2; No. 32, \$1/4; No. 33, \$1/8; No. 34, \$1/16; No. 35, \$1/32; No. 36, \$1/64; No. 37, \$1/128; No. 38, \$1/256; No. 39, \$1/512; No. 40, \$1/1024; No. 41, \$1/2048; No. 42, \$1/4096; No. 43, \$1/8192; No. 44, \$1/16384; No. 45, \$1/32768; No. 46, \$1/65536; No. 47, \$1/131072; No. 48, \$1/262144; No. 49, \$1/524288; No. 50, \$1/1048576; No. 51, \$1/2097152; No. 52, \$1/4194304; No. 53, \$1/8388608; No. 54, \$1/16777216; No. 55, \$1/33554432; No. 56, \$1/67108864; No. 57, \$1/134217728; No. 58, \$1/268435456; No. 59, \$1/536870912; 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